The Laucuster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER. THURSDAY, August 13, 1863.

"THE Union-It must, and shall be preserved LIBERTY and Union now and forever, on

HIP I am asked when I am for a dis-Jaims, I miswor, Never! Never!"-Heavy Gay. mit is a question of government or no government, country or no country."—Stephen A. Douglas

UNION STATE TICKET. (Election Day, October 13th, 1863.) FOR GOVERNOR JOHN BROUGH.

Of Cuvahoga County. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR CHAS. ANDERSON, Of Montgomery County FOR SUPREME JUDGE

HOCKING H. HUNTER, Of Fairfield County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE

JAS. H. GODMAN. Of Marion County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE G. VOLNEY DORSEY. Of Miami County.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS JOHN M. BARRERE, Of Highland County.

THE NEWS.

During the past week no news of very great importance has been received. Daily accounts continue of demor-A dispatch from North Carolina states rebellion. that the people of that State are to hold, in a few days, a great mass convention, for the purpose of invoking the Government of the United States to send of givil authority. sufficient force into that Department to oceapy Raleigh, Wilmington, and Wel- aggrieved people that there is a reason- stomach. Wenr light clothes during VALLANDIGHAM REFUSES TO don, in order to force the rebel army to abandon Virginia, and thus restore these two great States to the Union at of Great Britain. once.

No active operations by the armies in the West and Southwest need be States cut off entirely from the Confedpeace effectually conquered.

The Powers that be and our Subjec-Thursday, August 6th, 1662, by a

Ohio Eagle attempts a review, as he in their rebellion, because they had a among the people. says, of "such points" (of Rev. C. A. reasonable hope of success. Now, it Van Anda's sermon) "as were neces- was from the beginning and still is the cratic friends will not doubt the gensarily omitted or slightly touched by opinion of every friend of the Govern-Dr. Olds." We pass over the charge ment, both North and South, it was that the sermon was published at the the opinion of a majority of the Southrequest of the Abolitionists of the city, ern people, that they had not a reasonas every friend of the Union is now able hope of success. Only the croakcalled an Abolitionist, and has been ers, moral cowards, Southern sympaever since one of the Southern masters thizers, and young men of tender and of this young man, Gen. Beauregard, meagre brains, like this young man, first suggested it in one of his letters, believed that they had a reasonable We also pass over the charges of "ab. hope of success. The States in rebelsurd contradictions," "illogical deduc- lion had a population of seven millions, tions," and "bad grammar," made nearly four millions of which were against the sermon, simply stating that slaves; the loyal States had a popula. VALLANDIGHAM A SOUTHERN when the young man grows older he tion of twenty-three millions. Their will have more respect for his supe. staple product was cotton which will riors, and will find that the sermon not do to feed armies; the staple pro- gress of the United States, entitled contains no absurd contradictions, ducts of the loyal States were wheat, illogical deductions, nor bad grammar, corn and live stock, the very staple on made the following declaration which

The first point which this young which to subaist armies. They had no will be found on page 43 of the record writer attempts to make is against the established Government nor credit; "Lam not a Northern man. I have text that, "the Powers that be are or- the United States had. They had no little sympathy with the North, no dained of God," and therefore neces havy and scarcely any manufacturies to her by no tie whatsoever, other than National, is in the hands of their liveanvily entitled to our obedience, as established for the production of arms what once were and ought always to long enemies; who have astheybelieve, Christians. Against this text of Scrip and munitions of war; the Government be the strongest of ties - a common lanture he arrays the Declaration of Inde. of the United States had all these. pendence, which says that "Govern. The last point which the young man either, -although in this unholy and and therefore, the Government being that the resistance to the laws and the of substitution, and makes it possible ments derive their just powers from attempts to make, is against Mr. Van most unconstitutional crusade against in the hands of their enemies and the wicked and disgreeful riots which have for men of limited means who are the consent of the governed," and that Anda's statement that Virginia came the South, in the midst of the invasion, "whenever any government becomes to the Peace Convention "in a spirit of arson, insurrection, and murder, to destructive of these ends it is the right dietation and not of compromise, so which she has been subject, and with the of the people to alter or abolish it was that nothing could be done by that of the people to alter or abolish it," &c that nothing could be done by that torch of the incendiary and the dagger the South. The young man, in thus arraying the body." The young man calls this of the assassin suspended over her-Declaration of Independence against "gross ignorance," or a "deliberate pur- my most cordial sympathies are wholly the Bible, was under the impression pose to state falsely." "It is scarcely that Mr. Van Anda held that, in all possible," (we quote the young man's cases and under all circumstances, Chris. words) to believe that a man of comtians must be obedient to " the powers mon intelligence could be so ignorant that be," when, if the young man had of the whole history of this rebellion as had the mental grasp necessary to deliberately to assert," that Virginia connect two paragraphs or the capacity did not come to the Peace Conference to comprehend a simple rule with the ex- in a spirit of dietation. Although Virceptions, he would have seen that a little ginia did not prevent action by the further on Mr. Van Anda states dis. peace convention, her demands, (call tinctly when Christians would be justified it dictation) prevented the proposition in resisting "the powers that be." But of the Peace Convention from being the young man, in thus arraying the accepted by the country. Declaration of Independence against In the Virginia State Convention the the Bible, desired not only to make a majority report, made on the 10th of follows: point against Mr. Van Anda and the March, 1861, declared the following to scriptures, but also to justify the rebel- be the position of Virginia: tion of the South, for he says of the "In case Virginia fails to obtain sat- of the present slave States and of all liberties of the people; and whereas, ly concluded), we may be restored to of the war, and a fatal blow to the cause. Declaration: "A document too which sfactory responses from slaveholding territory acquired east of the Rio have been avoided by compromise, and ion;" and that safe at once from for Richmond papers state that Lee has was prepared and published to justify States, she rees and throw herself on before the world, the very act which this her reserved rights. 2. Reaffirms the gentleman labored to condemn." What doctrine of State Rights, and declares ment provides that before any bill or ougraft on our government their irre- ny which was so bountifully shared army is in excellent condition and spirwas Mr. Van Anda laboring to con- interference with slavery in the Feder-

abstract, and hence rebellion is always right of States to withdraw for just legislation. The power being given emies, who have, as we believe, precipjustifiable; therefore the present re- causes. bellion is just.

and passive obedience to our rulers, no provoke hostilities." matter how or by whom appointed."

"But while we are first taught our of Virginia. A summary of this ma-ticle XIV: luty, we are at the same time informed

duct, one or the other of which any fere save to protect it. people must pursue, viz: 1. Passive The last thing the young man does cord published by his friends. sing to obey an unjust demand. And break out into the following conclu-Obedience to a waked law can never till then.

contradiction. man, with all the gravity of a man of alization and desertion in the rebel experience and mature judgment, atarmies, and of great disatisfaction and tempts to make, is against the three a wide-spread and increasing desire following propositions, mentioned by jeker," clear up to the terrible conclufor peace among the Southern people. Mr. Van Anda as conditions justifying sion. We sometimes attempt poetry,

of reform had been used in vain.

When the evils of revolution

we have in the revolution of the American colonies against the aggressions bathe the head frequently, and keep the The first the young man admits to be

"sound." Very likely because in his opinion it is the ground on which the looked for until the terms of the fur- South rebelled. The second he says is eral months, Vallandigham's Record, loughs now being granted have expirmeaningless, because it is impossible a book of 248 pages, published and for reasons of the sufficiency and justice ed, and the heated season is over. Our to determine beforehand what evils circulated by his friends as an elec- of which, before God and the great tribuarmies need rest after the exhausting revolutions may give rise to during tioneering document, and sold at both hal of history, they alone may judge but splendid campaign of July. Early their progress. Is it? The young man the Bookstores by his friends. The WOULD, AS A REPRESENTATIVE in the fall, Mobile and Charleston will is totally innecent of history. If he Ohio Eagle of June 14th, endorses it as IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNIbe captured, North Carolina perhaps had read history he would see that it is follows: restored to the Union and the Gulf possible to know beforehand, with almost mathematical exactness, the evils landigham's Record can be had at OF AMERICAN BLOOD SHOULD ercy, and by Spring we may expect to which civil war gives rise, viz. to all the war to be virtually ended and the had received a hour to be virtually ended and the had received a hour to be virtually ended. BE SHED IN A CIVIL WAR. the war to be virtually ended and the bad passions of the human heart; to his votes in Congress. To be posted nati Enquirer, on the 10th of Novemdestruction of human life; to great and every voter ought to have a copy. universal suffering; to the destruction And the Hocking Sentinet of Aug. claration, he says: tien to them." A Sermon Preached in of commerce and property; and to the 5th, another Vallandigham sheet, as desolation of hearts and homes. The follows third, if sound, he says, will justify "Vallandigham's Record is one of though all others yield and fall away. Some one in the last number of the what he calls the "Confederate States,"

the secoded States, that no attempt be

that obedience to a wicked law can jority report may be found in any of "No State shall secede mithout the Resolved, That while we disapprove never be rendered without contracting the leading journals published about consent of the Legislatures of the States of the action of the secoding States as on. Anda argued no such thing. Mr. Van carry their slaves into any of the com-Anda stated distinctly and clearly that mon territory, and that neither Conthere were but three courses of con- gress nor the Executive should inter. 794 of the Congressional Globe, Part

bedience. 2. Resistance. Or 3. Suffer is to fan all the fires of his nature into VALLANDIGHAM IN FAVOR OF ing patiently the penalty of refa a flame, and, to the best of his debilition. show that men must not in all cases be magnificent peroration of Webster's House of Representatives, January 14, passively obedient, Mr. Van Anda says: Reply to Hayne is forgotten-and not 1863, beginning on page 173 of the

be rendered without contracting guilt." If he does, woe to him in the great Thus the argument which Mr. Van day. The nopes onguest and ruined ted hearth-stones, sacked and ruined day. The hopes blighted, the desoln- to haul down the flag wherever our Anda uses to show that men must not cities, ravished women, murdered citiin all cases be passively obedient, this zens - the orphaned children, and an armistice, and in short to grant preyoung man who was not able to con- mourning widows whose cries pierce cisely what the rebels ask, he says: neet the two paragraphs, and who lacks the skies—the wail of the wounded, the capacity to distinguish between a demoralized people—will together ac of the Record. proposition and the argument against it cumulate a load of sin upon the head this the young man calls an "absurd of those whose teachings fostered civil strife, and whose "spirit of dictation" The next point which the young prevented "compromise" which, at the viz: to "bet them alone," and to grant and for all other legal and loyal purpo with eternal punishment."

He grows " patheticker and pathetthe province of which is to be pa-"1. When all constitutional means thetic, but we are done. To prevent a recurrence of these attacks, we would would be less than those of the abuse recommend to the young man, paregorie in small doses, warm bricks to "3. Where there is such a number of the feet, and mustard plaster on the the hot weather, exercise in the shade, blood away from the brain.

---VALLANDIGHAMS RECORD.

We have had upon our table for sev

With such endorsement our Demouineness of the book. We ask every henest man who intends to support Vallandigham, to examine the record for himself, and see what Vallandigham's principles are, and what his acts have been, and not to depend upon what any political speaker or leader savs of him.

We ask the friends of the Union to extracts may be found:

SYMPATHIZER.

In a speech delivered in the Con-"There is a West," Mr. Vallandigham

very good feeling for, and am bound guage and common country. * * Then, sir, I am not a Southeen man

VALLANDIGHAM A FIRE-EATER.

On the same page he declares: "I am as good a Western fire-cater as the hottest salamander in this house." VALUANDIGHAM A DISUNION-

IST AND A SECESSIONIST. On the 7th of February, 1861, Vallandigham introduced in the House of tion, which amendments begin as fol-

approval before the same shall be valid."

The resolution will be found on page 1, 1860-'61, and on page 88 of the Re-

RECOGNITION.

In what his friends call " Vallandiggallant troops have planted it, to make

the rebels have asked from the first, connection, he says he would " not press hastily a Concention of the States." He proposes to wait twenty or thirty years for passion to cool, during which time, the rebels will establish their government permanently, and secure the recognition of the European States.

Remember that he has substantially repeated these propositions in his last

VOTE A DOLLAR TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

In a speech delivered at Cooper Institute, New York, on the 2d of November, 1860, Vallandigham said If any one or more of the States of

the Union should, at any time secondmuch as I should deplore it, I NEVER TED STATES, VOTE ONE DOLLAR " VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD. - Val. OF MONEY WHEREBY ONE DROP

ber, 1860, referring to the above de-

"And I now deliberately repeat and re-affirm it, resolved, though I stand alone the best documents for circulation to make it good to the last moment of my public life."-Page 91 of the Record.

THE OLDS PLATFORM.

the correion or subjugation of sovereign ity

On the 3d day of August, 1861, the s-called Democracy of Fairfield county, met in packed Convention, at the Court House, in Lancaster, with Whig adopted the following Resolutions .ng. Their action was, and still is gov-

defence, but not one cent for the cocr-

cion or subjugation of sovereign States. 2. That the Government, State and precipitated us into an unnecessary they ought to oppose the Government

This Southern-sympathy and-no-more that we rejoice at the evils which have men-nor-money platform is the one on overwhelmed brethren who, by their the snarling and snapping of men who which the Olds' faction stands to-day, only heated seven times hotter:

Position of the Fairfield Democracy. field County Convention on the 3d of once flourishing plantations, and the truce boat arrived at Fortress Monroe August, 1861, unanimously and enthu- crushing of their industry, that we re- last evening. Richmond papers consiastically passed the following Resolu- joice ; but that rebellion has been crush- tain no news of importance.

Representatives a Joint Resolution, volved in civil war, and in difficulties ted and baffled. It is for these results soldiers to return to their various proposing amendments to the Constitution unprecedented; and, whereas, these differences and hands to Heaven. camps. "Article XIII. Sec. 1. The United have been disunionists for years; and the last surviving signer of the Declar-States are divided into four sections as by the sectional policy and ultra prin- ation of Independence, the friend of The Richmond Examiner is gloomy Grande and South of latitude 36° 30'. would have been had not the Republician foe and domestic treason, we may massed his forces and is ready for bat-The 2d section of the proposed amend- can party, by their persistent effort to continue to realize that glorious desti- tle The Examiner says that Lee's resolution can pass it must have a ma. pressible conflict doctrines; defeating with the oppressed and down-trodden its. An engagement is possible, if not demn? Why, the rebellion. This sim- ple-minded young man is under the properties of the Constitution, offensive and dangerous. 3. Demands a fair cach section, thus giving to the democration of Line pass it must have a male of the Rapidan.

- probable, on the line of the Rapidan.

- cvery measure offered by the democration of the Constitution and laws as the wisest in the cach section, thus giving to the dieta- impression that the Danlardian of Line and dangerous. 3. Demands a fair impression that the Declaration of In- partition of the territories and equal torial and aggressive politicians of the Government, State and National, are welfare and happiness in this temporal Grant's army to the extent of 15,000 dependence justifies rebellion in the protection therein. 4. Concedes the Southern section the power to prevent now in the hands of our live-long en-state.

them to prevent legislation even itated us into an unnecessary war with It is made an indispen able condition against the combined vote of the three our brethren of the South ; and where-The next point which the young t at a pacific policy be adopted toward the second States, that no attempt be man endeavors to make is against the made to re-enforce or recapture the forts, power to compel the Northern sections structive to every interest and section Passive Obedience doctrine. He says : or exact payment of imports upon com- to accept such measures as they may of our common country, and that it will "It is first our duty to render blind merce, or any measure calculated to dictate, or submit to a division of the be the cause of never ceasing hatred territory. This power is the power of ties, and believing with Senator Doug-We quote this as showing the spirit secession, which is given them by Ar- las, "that war is d'sunion-eternal disunion." Therefore,

the 10th of March 1861. The position of the section to which the State propo-sing to secrete belongs. The President emphatically condemn the Republican This the young man calls a dilemma. of Virginia on the territorial question shall have power to adjust with sweding party for opposing every measure look We must obey, but, if we obey, we con- may also be found in any of the jour- States all questions arising by reason of ing to a peaceable and honorable set. tract guilt. Now, we simply and flatly mals of that period. She demanded secession; but the terms of adjustment tlement of our national troubles, and say to the young man that Mr. Van the right of the slaveholding States to shall be submitted to the Congress for their hold them responsible for inaugurating a civil war-tending to the wildest anarchy, before which State Rights and individual liberty will be crushed. Resolved, That we deplore the present civil war as a national calamity. and that its future prosecution by eith er party, will be ruinous to both sections, and therefore are entnestly solieitous that this war between brethren shall cease the very instant that terms

in the very next paragraph, in order to sion, which will be read when the ham's great speech," delivered in the of adjustment can be agreed on, alike honorable to all the people and all the States; and to that end it is the duty of every patriot to exert all his ener-Record, after proposing to withdraw gies for the adoption of such measures our armies from the Southern States, as will prove most effectual in terminating hostilities, and thereby restoring to our beloved country all the blessings

> Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Fairfield, yield to none in our de-"But certainly what I propose is in- votion to the Union, attachment to the formal practical recognition."-Page 200 Constitution and loyalty to our glorious flag: -to vindicate the Constitu-In this he proposes to do just what tion and uphold the stars and stripes. to sustain the supremacy of our govern ment and defend our soil from invasion final reckoning, if we believe divine them the very thing for which they see, we will contribute our last dollar teachings, must overwhelm the guilty are fighting, viz: Recognition. In this and if need be, our blood :- our motto is, millions for defense, but not one cent for the coercion or subjugation of sovereign States.

Resolved. That the charge of Republicans against Democrats with being ecessionists and disunionists, is a foul and intamous falsehood. There is not now, there never has been a democrat n the North, in favor of secession or disunion; -they are all for the Union -whilst every disunionist is against ampromise and for the war, which must nevitably sever the Union and render construction impossible.

Resolved, That we believe the pur ocse of the party now in power (under the false hypocritical plea to save the Union.) is to prosecute the war for the subjugation of the South-for the freetom of the negro-for the subversion of State Government, and for the erection of a consolidated government on the ruins of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That a large standing ar my, and an overwhelming national debt are repugnant to the principles of our government-the immediate forerunner of a military despotism-destructive to constitutional liberty and the freedom which has heretofore protected traitors

of the people.

Resolved, That the frequent violaion of the Constitution of the United States by the present executive, and by those under his authority deserves, and should receive the stern rebels. condemnation of every friend of consti-

tutional government. We commend to our readers the following letter from Archbishop Purcell to the churches of his Diocese. It is the best document of the kind we have Millions for defense, but not one cent for true spirit of loyalty, and Christian- Regiment of East Missouri Militia, the

THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP PURCELL AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF A DAY OF THANKSOIVING.

[From the Catholic Tolegraph.] THANKSGIVING.

The observance of Thanksgiving days, and of days of flusting, humiliaand Know Nothing speakers appointed tion and prayer, recommeded by the beforeland, and after a desperate effort President of the United States and the to choke off such sterling Democrats Governor of Ohio, was left by the eccleing the page on which the following as Whitman, Daugherty, McVeigh, &c., siastic authority of this Diocese, in former years, to the well known public spirit and piety of our Rev. elergy and They may be found in any number of their respective congregations. Events, the Ohio Eagle issued during the cam- however, of recent occurrence seem to paign of 1861, as they were kept stand. require that the sixth day of the present month should be observed with special devotion by all our people.erned by the doctrines of this platform, We trust, therefore, that our churches will The fact seems to be demonstrated that be thrown open and solemn religious ser-1. That they will give "millions for vices performed to thank the Lord of hosts and patience of our armies; that the devastating ravages of war have been renelled from our beloved State: that the obstructions to the free navigation of the glorious rivers which fertilize our territory and bear on their bosoms our rich coinmerce to the ocean, have been removed; and try at large. It keeps down the price South being their friends and brothers elsewhere occurred, have found among us drafted, but so situated that they can-

but few accomplices. own counsels and acts, became enemies. It is not, Heaven a thousand Com. times forbid, for the shedding of their blood, the capture of an hundred thou The one thousand Democrats of sand of their soldiers, the storming of Fairfield who were present at the Fair-their strongholds, the desolation of their ed, treason discomfitted and suicidal Jeff Davis has issued an urgent ap WHEREAS, our country is now in- overtures to foreign powers disappoin- peal to the Confederate officers and ficulties have been formented by the se- And we pray in his words who once He complains that there is not

And we add to this prayer the expression not of a hope, but of a convic-tion, that the people of the United States and the Government at Wash- th ington will not impose hard conditious on the State, or States of the South that may desire to return to the Union, but welcome them back with the magnanimity of a great Christian nation, forgiving and forgetting the past, in the oy of a present and everlasting re-un-

By order of the most Rev. Archbish-C. H. BORGESS, Secretary.

Important Order by the President --- All Soldiers to be Protected by the Govern-

WAR DEP'T, ADJ'T GEN'LS OFFICE,) Washington, July 30.

GENERAL-ORDER NO. 252. The following order of the President s published for the information and government of all concerned :

EXECUTIVE MANSION. Washington, July 30

It is the duty of every Government give protection to citizens of whatever class, color or condition, especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the usages and customs of war, as carried on by civilized powthe treatment of prisoners of war as public enomies. To sell or enslave any captured personen account of his color, and for no offense against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the color of the color. crime against the civilization of the The government of the United

States will give the same protection to all its soldiers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offense shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession. It is, therefore, orlered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed. and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continue at such labor until the other shall be released and received the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Ddj't Gen.

VALLANDIGHAM PLATFORM.

Vallandigham has accepted the nomination of the Copperhead Convention, and has made his own platform, to-wit Firstly-Clement L. Vallandigham Secondly—He declarles against his country by recognizing two govern-

ments within the boundaries of the United States, the government of the "Confederate States." In other words he recognizes a dissolution of the Union and approves it. Thirdly-He boasts that he is "under

the protection of the British flag"and enemies of our country.

Fourthly-He approves the resolutions of the Copperhead Convention, which denounces our Government, and has no word of denunciation for the

Fifthly-He is sure the rebels cannot be subdued, and intends to convince the world of it by doing all in his power to promote the rebellion. Sixtly-Clement L. Vallandigham.

pen. At a recent meeting of officers seen during the war, and breathes the and soldiers of the Second Provisional following resolution was unanimously

> adopted: "Resolved, That we adopt the follow ing as our platform as regards rebeldom: Emancipation with deportation; sequestration without litigation: condemnation without mitigation: extermination without prograstination; confiscation without botheration and damnation without reservation or any hesitation as the means of bringing to a speedy termination the Southern Contederation."

There appears to be no difficulty in Philadelphia about procuring substitutes. They are to be had at from \$100 to \$175, and rarely over \$200 .the \$300 clause of the Conscription Act has effectually killed the substitute that victory after victory has been granted brokerage business, put a limit to prito the justice of our cause and the valor ces, and saved poor men from the swindling abuses to which they were subjected under the old system. The result of the \$300 limitation is directly opposite to that predicted by the copperheads at least in Philadelphia, and it will probably hold true to the counnot well enter the service, to procure protest against the unjust imputation vantage, and the public will presently come to understand this, in spite of labor chiefly to stir up sedition .- Cin.

From the South The Richmond Examiner predicts the fall of Charleston.

BALTIMORE, August 7 .- A flag of

cessionists of the South and the Aboli- was the honored chief of our Hierarchy, enough alacrity on the part of some

ciples of the Republican party, these Franklin and his colleague in the mis- over the prospects of Charleston, and One of these sections was to be difficulties have been increased; endan- sion of our Government, to the Cana- says it will fall. That would be the named the South, and was composed gering the safety of the Union and the dian people, that, (this bad war happi- most mortifying and disastrons event

CIRCULAR No. 47. WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVER MARHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 17th, 1863
Drasted men, became soldiers in the service of
puted fishers by the fact of their reduces having
drawn in the draft. The notification, served upthe United States by the fact of their remess having been drawn in the draft. The notification, served upon them by the Prevest Marshal, as merely an anomal method the fact, and an order for them to report fordarly, at a designated time and pisce.

11. The following opinion of the Hon, William Whiting Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the informations of all cencerned: "When a person has been defined, in pursuance of the Enrollment Art of March 2d, 1803, notice or such draft must be served within 180 days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him pursuadity, or by facting a copy at his last piece of remission, requiring him to appear at a designated rendessons to report for duty. Any person falling to report for duty after notice LET ATHIS LAST PLACE OF RESIDENCE, or Served on him personally, without furnishing a salistitute or paying Sion, is pronounced by his to be a desaction; he may be attrested and held for trial by Court Martial, and extressed and held for trial by Court Martial, and extressed and held for trial by Court Martial, and extressed and held for trial by Court Martial, and extressed and held for trial by Court Martial, and extressed by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice, or furnish the substitute, or pay the 2500, he will be in his a description of the court of the court of the court of the substitute, or pay the 2500, he will be in his a description.

or absected, the rights of the United States agains him are sequired; and it is only by performance of his flut to the country, that he will escape the liability to be irrested as a criminal.

(Signed) "WHALIAM WHITING,

"Solicitor of the War Department."

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

Capt. G. W. ROBY.

Provost Marshal 12th District Ohio.

July 30, 18sn-18—4w.

Sale of Real Estate.

SUSANNAH RING, Administratrix of the Estate of GEORGE RING, deceased, JABOB L. RING et al-

dred (\$1000) dollars.

In-Lots numbers 100 and 200 in the City of Lancaster Onio. Appraised at four thousand dollars. (\$4000.) Out-Lots numbers 35, 40 and a part of No. four (4:) being in Carpenter's Addition to the City of Lancaster Onio. Appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars. Forty acres of land, lying and being in Section No. 18, Township 13 of Bange 18, and being in Fairfield county, Ohio. Appraised at ten dollars, (\$10) per acre.

Also the undivided half of the following premise: Also the undivided half of the following premises situate in Clinton County Ohio, described more particularly as follows. To-wit:

Beginning at a stone in the line of Ont-Lot No. 2, and South-East corner of a trust of land belonging to the Estate of Robert Rocken decased, on the edge of the Xenia road. Thence south with the Xenia road seven poles and ten feet (7-19) to a stone in out-lot No. 1. Thence west seven (7) poles to a stone; thence North seven (7) poles and ten (10) feet to a stone in the line of said Hooten's lot; thence East with Hosten's line seven (7) poles to the place of beginning. Also the undivided half of the following premises to-wit: Reginning at the Southwest comer of the show described true; thence running west amoticen (10) poles to a stake in the line of A. J. Davis land; thence North seven (7) poles and ten (10) feet to a stake in the line of the said Hooten tract. Thence East with said line nineteen (10) poles to a stake. Thence I line nineteen (10) poles to a stake. Thence wen (7) poles and ten (10) fact to the place ning, together with a like undivided half of avenuents, appurtenances and machinery to all improvements, appartenances and machinery to the same belonging. Appraised at two thousand two hundred (\$2,200) dellars.

Terms of Sale.—One-third in hand; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from the day of sale with interest.

SUSANNAH RING.

Administratrix of the estate of Geo. Ring, dec. B. M. CLARKE, Attorney.

Lauvester, July 9, 'G3—Tw15pf312 00

Notice to Drafted Men-

HEADQUE OF THE 12TH CON. DIST., Chillicothe, Ohio, July 12th, 1863. PARAGRAPH 2d of Circular No. 34 from the office of the Provest Marshal General, is so far modified as to require every drafted man elatiming examption, by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars (\$500), under section 13 of "The act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1883, to present DUPLICATE RECEIPTS from the receiver of communication induce, for such amount, to the Board of Eurollineat of his district, in order to receive therefrom a CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each om a CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in each ongressional District, has been anthorized by the corretary of War and directed by the Secretary of the reasury, to receive from drafted persons, who dere it for the purpose of exemption from the draft, to money above specified. On receipt of the sum, to Collector of Internal Revenue shall give the rafted person paying it DUPLICATE RECEIPTS, to the opics of these receipts shall be delivered to the coard of Euroliment on or before the day the drafted erson is required to report for duty, one copy to be tained by the said Boardand when so delivered to the util Board the drafted person shall be furnished by retained by the said Beard; and when so delivered to the said Beard the draffed person shall be farmished by the Board, with a certificate of exemption discharging him from further liability under the draft, by reason of having paid the sum of three hundred dollars as aforesaid.

Frovest Marshal and President of the Board of Enrollment.

July 2763-17.

BARBARA BEERY, Henry Miller, Jr., son of Danliel B. Miller, deceased, Solomon Welty and Abraham Welty are hereby notified that on the 27th day of
June, A.B. 1863. Bavid Miller, plaintiff, filed in the
Court of Common Fleus in and for the county of Fairfield and State of Chio, his petition against Jacob Keller and Alma Keller, his wife, and the said Barbara
Beery, Henry Miller, Jr., son of Daniel B. Miller, deceased, Solomon Welty and Alraham Welty, and other
defendants, the object and prayer of which petition is
that on the 22,000 charged to said plaintiff by the will
of Abraham Miller late of said county, deceased, on
that on the 22,000 charged to said plaintiff by the will
of Abraham Miller late of said county, deceased, and
to said said said to him in said will situate in said
county, to wit: 216 acres off the cast end of the South
half of Section 18, township 18, of trange 18-bounded
on the west by a line commencing on the south boundary of said section at a point 24 50 chains east of
the Southwest corner of said section; thence North 17cast 18.75 chains; thence North 57-Bast 10.23 chains;
thence North 27½ West 22.50 chains to the North
boundary of said South half section at a point 27.67½
chains East from the West boundary line of said section, he may be credited with the sum of \$120.25 chains
of \$13.57 for his proportionate share of personal estate of said testator heretore distributed to the
legatese under said will can also against each of the
legatese under said will far the amounts paid by him
to them respectively on account of \$15 minuity previded for by said will; and also against each of the
legatese under said will far the amounts paid by him
to them respectively on account of \$15 minuity previded for by said will; will far the whole amount of
\$2,000 so charged on said lands may be declared fully
paid and alsoharged by the payments and creditafter of Polly Welt's deceased, and that said lands be
discharged from the liet thereof upon payment or
tendered the amount so due to Motice.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

July 9, 1863 .- ow15pf88 25.

ON FRIDAY the dist DAY of JULY A. D. 1883, at 2 October P. M. of said day, on the premises, in Pleasant Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, Will be sold to the lighest bidder, the following Real Estate, as the property of John Medill, deceased, to-stit: A part of Section No. 25, of Township No. 15, in Range No. 18, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stome on the West boundary of said Section, twenty-onechains South of the Northwest corner of said Section, from which a time 29 inches bears North 88 Wast 695; inks; thence East three chains to a Stone. Ash 18 linghes, bears South 32 49 min. East 795; links distant, and a White Oak 25 inches North 405; East 307; links; thence South ten chains to a Stone. Black Wahnat 30 inches lears North 75½ East 130% links distant; thence West dishants a Stone on the Beetion line. Ash 18 Inches bears South 29 East 199 links distant; thence North fon chains to the Place, companies there are not only less. Subject to the Downshing three agrees more or less. Subject to the Downshing three agrees more or less. BY ORDER OF COURT ining three acres more or less. Subject to the Dow of Mary Motill, Widow of said deceased. Appraised at \$200.

Appraised at SEO.

Three of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money hand on the day of sale, one-third in one year, and a balance in two years, with interest from the day of de, on deferred payments. EAMUEL JACKSON, Adm'tor Of the Estate of John McGill, deceased June 19, 1865—6w12pf \$5 25

Notice.

James Gordon and Charles Gordon, Bell Gordon deceased, are hereby notified that Daniel Muck plaintiff, on the 28d day of January. A D. 1863, filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Fairfield, and State of Ohio, against them, acting forth that the said James Gordon and Edith Gordon then in full life, on the 4th day of December, A D. 1863, made their promissory note of that date, and thereby promised to pay to the order of George Schleicher seventy-five dollars in him months after date, that said George Schleicher rae a valuable combidention, trabsforted and note to the piginalif; that said James Gordon and Edith Gordon then in full life, on said 4th day of December, A D. 1869, in order to secure said promissory note, saids, exceeded and delivered to the said George Schleicher Let No. 40th in the city of Languager, in said county that said pote is due and mapaid, and praying fer indementance and James Gordon for said shan of seventy-five dollars with interest therefore from March 4th, 1801, and that in iteratile of payment, thereof that said mortage be foreclosed and preduced from having may right or interest of hea or and preduced a preduced from having may right or interest of hea or and the county what said not and the foreclosed and preduced from having may right or interest of hea or and preduced from the payment of the county what hat he default of payment, thereof that said mortage be foreclosed and and defendants be foreclosed and preduced from the payment of the county that the county has an order to see any preduced and that and the county has been appraised. hided from having any right or interest or lien or aid premises, and that said premises he appraised dvertised and sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said claim.

And said defendants are further notified that they are required to appear and answer said potition on or before the third Saturday after the Jith day of August A.D. 1895, or that in default thereof, said petition will be taken for true, and judgment entered accordingly.

July 63—18-6wp 637.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.